The Standard
AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

743—THIRD YEAR | BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864 | PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

MAUA BANK
CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favour, ... 6 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers, ... 8 "

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favour, ... 12 per cent.
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Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, of conventional interest.

P. D. MAUA & CO.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUA BANK,
CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above premises facilitates in order to call the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

Loans—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on convenient terms.

Current Accounts—Current Accounts are received and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Three—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing cashand not transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously discussed under conditions established for such transactions.

Deposits—Deposits on account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which interest is limited to the end of the parties every three months, the deposition being allowed to retire at any time, by notice of fifteen days or the full amount at the end of the month, when the quantity exceeds the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Exchange—Bills on which each the English bonor persons notice is required, are bought and sold at the rate of the day.

Bills—Bills of interest are received and taken on Montevideo, Brazils, Rio, Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, Bahia, Maranhao, Para, Liverpool, London, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the extent of banking operations.

The establishment is open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

P. D. MAUA & CO.
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Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the fifty-two branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on

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London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank.
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The Argentine Marine Insurance Company,
Established in this City, insures at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.
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British Steamer 'FAIRY,'
For Rosario, Santa Fé, Correntes—Rio Salado, Ensenada, San Nicolas, Las Hermanas, Obligado, San Pedro, and Gualeguaychu, first every WEDNESDAY at Seven hours, and for Montevideo every SUNDAY at Eight past Noon precisely.

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No luggage delivered unless obtained their corresponding ticket from the Agency; otherwise they will be charged double freight.
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Ports of the Uruguay.
"FERA."
This beautiful new Steamer will leave this for the above Ports every Wednesday at Twelve O'Clock.
For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to the Agency, No. 1, Calle Cuyo, who are hereby authorized to receive the passage money of

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Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for $5. ;

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* notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Mi fallet audiesse uti vos audeam dicere."—Cicero.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1881.

FOREIGN AMATEUR RACING SOCIETY

(rescisaa vegetior assurgit)

During the last few days an advertisement appeared in our columns, to the effect that it was proposed to revive the English racing track, and that all friends were invited to attend on Tuesday evening at the Café del Progreso. It is so difficult to get up a meeting in our limited society that no one of the most sanguine could have anticipated the grand practical results which we have the pleasure to report. Although the meeting was in some manner private, and for obvious reasons we mention no names, we cannot allow it to pass without apprising the British public of the splendid revival of the fair and promising future of our great national sport.

At 8 o'clock there were 20 gentlemen assembled, among whom we were glad to note some of our oldest sportsmen and several Irish estancieros who came to enrol themselves in the turf loving fraternity. All were evidently in earnest, and attended with the fixed resolve to lend their energy, money and horses, as far as might be requisite. The business was accordingly begun, without any flourish of trumpets, and after a few dry practical remarks from the chairman about the object of the meeting some amendments were voted to the former Rules with the purpose of removing certain barriers which were found inconvenient as preventing a good attendance of horses.

For instance the clause which forbade native riders often prevented native owners from doing their racing, and the horses possessed by English residents were sometimes few. It was therefore resolved to admit native jockeys, on condition that they ought to strict racing costume, instead of tucking their pants into their boots, or wearing "chiripas." Some discussion arose about weights, the meeting being of opinion that the actual maximum (150 lbs) should be considerably reduced, which was left to the Committee. There were other minor points, all which were uniformly decided so as to leave the field open to all competitors. A committee of 11, with 5 "suplentes," was elected, the names being sufficient guarantee for the ultimate success of their efforts, and a fifth interest being powerfully represented.

The meeting seemed very sensible of the good wishes of the Standard, and unanimously voted the Editors honorary members of the Association.

A member having suggested the expediency of purchasing a site for racing ground, so as to be independent of the Belgrano course, the idea was warmly applauded, but it was resolved at once put down their names for shares of $6,000 each, for this purpose. It was mentioned that a splendid site, 40 cuadras (140 acres) in extent, might be obtained for the small price of $10,000; and three members were accordingly commissioned to negotiate for the same or any other suitable spot.

Several gentlemen next came forward to bind themselves for a certain number of horses to be entered at the next meeting. Most engaged for one horse, but a few for two or more, making up a total of twenty-six. Nearly half the number stood for patriotic Irish estancieros of Fortin, San Antonio, Capilla, Moreno and other parts. This clearing up the main question the Committee that one of the first originators of the Society (A. D. 1849) stood up to announce the brilliant colonial contribution, qualifying them as genuine lovers of the sport, and recalling the feats of Galway fox-hunters and the races of the Curragh.

The "materials" being placed on the table, a round of toasts was given. 1st. The Foreign A.R. Society revived. 2d. The new Committee. 3d. The old friends and originators of the Society. 4th. The 5th, General Mitre. 5th. The next

[illegible] which prevailed was [illegible] how the noble [illegible] not banned in every [illegible]

breast stronger than ever after the [illegible] trance of two years. Nor was it mere words, like the Colon meetings, but real practical results: out of 23 gentlemen assembled, a contribution of 65,000 dols. was realised in a few minutes, and 22 horses were entered. A sum of $65,000 is not to be sneezed at, we have no doubt these figures will be increased tenfold, and we have taken the opportunity to invite natives and the Irish estancieros, that they will come forward to a man.

At present we have only time to congratulate the public upon the brilliant success of the revival, but we promise to return to the subject with renewed courage. Every Wednesday evening we have established demands our strenuous support, everything which tends to draw closer the bonds of amity between the British residents in town and camp is most desirable, every innocent amusement which demands but a trifling outlay ought to be supported. The Foreign Amateur Racing Society unites all these merits, and we are happy to announce that its revival is a "fait accompli," and promises to form an epoch of unprecedented success in South American racing calendars.

Mr. Lanus on the Paper-Money.

This gentleman, the sworn enemy of the paper dollar, has circulated a most interesting paper on the working of the Casa de Moneda, and the currency of the paper money since the year 1854. He has also published a letter in the 'Nacion Argentina' of the 12th of July on the same subject, and as we think that it will interest our readers to know the views of this honest Porteño on this subject, we call attention to the matter.

"The table in question proves incontestibly that the paper money is every day becoming less current.

In December, 1854, there were two hundred and eleven millions of paper money emitted, the whole of which, with the exception of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the vaults of the bank, was in actual circulation. Gold was then 324 paper dollars per ounce.

Five years later, or that is to say, in December, 1859, there were two hundred and eighty-five millions emitted, two thirds of which, that is to say, two hundred and eighty-three millions, were in actual circulation, and although there was twenty-eight millions of paper more in circulation than there was in December, 1859, gold had gone up in value, and the ounce was worth 340 dols.

In 1860 the paper fell still more, for in 1863, there were 342,000,000 emitted, being 58,000,000 more than in the year 1859, but there was only 311,000,000 in circulation, that is to say, 128,000,000 more than in the year 1859, and the gold ounce was then worth 460 paper dollars.

Let us now take a glance at the value of the products of the country sold in paper money. In 1854 there was 28,000 hides of ox cattle exported from Buenos Ayres at 34 arrobes each. In 1859 there was 46,341 hides exported from Buenos Ayres. In 1862 there was over 63,000 hides exported, which is the round numbers two millions of arrobes.

M. Lanus puts the average value of the hides at 10 dollars per one hundred, and eighty-nine millions and a half. Owing therefore to the increase of the value of country hides, and the number of sheep in the country, this staple alone has increased, since the year 1854, from 52,500,000 to 137,000,000 or 189,500,000.

But let us pursue Mr. Lanus' letter, who says, rather pertinently, that the principal cause of the paper money if the sheepfarmers next year refuse to sell their wool, except in specie? If the wealth of the country had not increased, it would be a gigantic measure since the fall of Rosas, the paper money which belongs to his history would now be forgotten.

Again, let us look at the value of land during that epoch, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40 thousand dollars per league on the coast, and from 5,000 to 7,000 thousand, and even a million paper dollars.

Cattle have risen from 25 dols. per head to 80 and 100 dols.; sheep from 5 dols. to 30 dols., and the finer classes, that is to say those for breeding rams, from 500 to 1000 dols. each.

It is impossible to decide the paper money question in the abstract. We must look to its relations with our imports, our exports, and our staples. If in the year 1854, having 211 millions of money in circulation, our wool producing 53 millions, gold was 324 dollars, in 1862, having 311 millions in circulation, and our wool worth 120 millions, gold, according to all arithmetical rules, should be only worth 210 dollars per ounce, instead of 450, and this calculation, is based solely upon the estimate of one staple, without taking into account the great increase of other products.

What is the paper money of Buenos Ayres? Does it represent francs, sterling, or even dollars? Nothing of the kind, the paper money of Buenos Ayres is but a slip of paper with all its formal lies, except the old words of Rosas, "Federacion o Federals, death, to the savage Unitarios."

Rosas was the inventor of these slips of paper, and M. Mitre until that time they were known as bank bills payable on sight, but he took up one of these bills one day and read "Pho bank of Buenos Ayres will pay the bearer of gold for seventeen of the bills." These Unitarios are a great set of blackguards and rascals, and he is the side-de-camp General Corvalan to go and fetch the President of the bank. When Señor Rosales arrived he said to him, "tell me, Mr. President, can the bank pay what it promises on these bills?" No, your Excellency, and the bank is exmoney from so doing by law." Did not I tell you, Señor Rosales, that these Unitarios are the greatest set of ruffians—Sor. Escalada was well known to be an Unitario, and he hit him in his rage, and told his excellency that the Bank of England was in exactly the same fix. Do the Unitarios of this present day wish to justify the words of Rosas? We don't mean to imitate Rosas, but let us speak the truth, these are thousand dollar bills, what do they represent? In our own days we also forged notes and fictitious bills until the Government acknowledge its oblivion to pay a certain intrinsic value.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Dr. Bourse of Montevideo has opened a subscription list for the U. S. Sanatory Commission in that city. We have no doubt that he will collect a very handsome sum.

On next Sunday our German friends will give a concert in the German Church, which as a matter of course will be well attended.

New projects keep teaming into Congress, the latest is by Mr. Regulo Martinez, who offers to establish a sort of imaginary specie currency; the project will be found in another column. We believe however that no more projects should be allowed into Congress until those already before the house are adjudicated upon. The state of affairs in Congress is becoming truly alarming —so much business to be done in so short a time, and such a dilly dally system going on—why the budget alone which has yet to go through the house will probably take up two months to discuss.

The Provincial legislators have come to a resolution not to attend any more; the Buenos Ayres Parliament house is offered to be rented. See advertisement in yesterday's 'Standard.'

News from Martin Garcia is rather interesting; it is very seldom we hear anything from our Argentine Gibraltar, we are glad again we get the most amusing details.

The whole harbour we were convulsed with the laughable application of how things are going on in the River. Last week the Villa del Salto steamed down to the very bows of the Guardia Nacional, hoisted an Argentine flag, fired a salute, and took to her heels again. The Guardia Nacional got a reinforcement of artillerists, but did not attempt to follow suit, but contries on guard are of a most somnifferous character, and very unlike our countrymen in general, who is to say may be remembered nearly such a small Argentine brig because she refused to haul to when he hailed, as the lieutenant in command was only 3 months in the country, and had a strong Cork accent, his Spanish was so unintelligible that the master of the brig could not understand him, and in consequence was he nearly lost both his life and his vessel through the extreme caution of the Irish sentry—but times have changed wonderfully, and now-a-days vessels of all flags pass up and down with impunity. The steamer '33' runs up and down last month, and no one it seems on board any of the ships knew anything about it—yet a steamer of some size was passed under the very bows of the Admiral's vessel

A small bomb-boat, with all sorts of provisions, &c., on board, arrived at the island the other day. The owner went on shore, and in the night three of the sailors stole the boat. The vessel escaped to the island, took the fifth boat, and set sail for God knows where. Some people think that they have got seriously intoxicated on one of those islands, which our friend, Mr. Pollock, very properly considers should be converted into rice plantations. The officers, &c., of the Argentine fleet have requested us to ask the Government why they are not paid their salaries! We understand that it is now more than three months since the fleet has been paid. This is a great shame, if true.

We are authorised to state that the 'Standard' office is the only agency in the River Plate for the sale of Connel Hutchinson's new work on the Argentine Republic. We have opened a list for subscribers' names, and hope all those who desire sound practical information, touching the River Plate, will at once send in their names, as we are anxious to know how many copies to send to London for.

Our friend Mr. Carpenter San Vicente district writes us, that the rabbits or biz' cachos are destroying the camps in his neighbourhood, and that the authorities ought to adopt some measures at time before these useless animals eat up all the grass in that partido. The rabbit is not that numerous as to be a lombing fast, but some of the sheep are dying from the green clover, the cattle are getting fat, and the sheepowners and estancieros are in the best spirits.

The non arrival of the packet, left by Quidnunc's in six yesterday: there was very little stirring about town. The Paron, notwithstanding the fog and bad weather, came in true to her time, and the mails were delivered at 11 o'clock. About 12 o'clock every one in town was on the alert, as the booming of cannon was terrible. There was a rush for the port to know what was going on: some thought that it was Flores, others that the longexpected cruiser from Rio Janeiro had arrived in the Paron: but after a little talk, it was found that the salute was in honor of the Brazilian was steamer leaving for Rio. We wonder how many guns would President Mitre fire off if the whole Brazilian fleet in Montevideo would go also.

The paper seems to have been knocked from under our colleague's 'mesa de la redaccion,' as now several days have passed, and the "Drunk's" Editor's Table' has not appeared. Our colleague still keeps up the attack on M. Elizalde, the sooner he changes the tune in his letter, as many think that M. Elizalde deserves anything but censure for his noble exertions to bring about peace.

One of the richest jokes for a long time was the imaginary death of the composer of Martin pour M. Calzadilla in his book in it most egregiously, actually explaining to the composer Ayrean public why the celebrated Flotow shot himself Our friend Mr. Whoelwright was so far cut to the mournful chunt for the eternal rest of the poor fellow's soul, meanwhile the Flotow in question is 'alive and kicking,' and Mr. Whoelwright's acquaintance with himself was brother to the composer and a Prussian soldier.

Dr. Mariano Moza, who failed the other day in Montevideo for over half a million of patacons, we are told is son of the celebrated Dr. Moza, President of the Senate, as we have recorded. The failure in question has caused almost a panic in Montevideo.

Mr. Daniel Gowland we understand has gone down to Montevideo to meet Mr. Wheelwright. We hope the Nat. Government will make some public demonstration on his arrival in Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Dardo Roche (a rather Irish name) has sent into the Provincial Chamber a project for abolishing lawsuits a little more expeditious. He proposes to abolish all the present fiscals, and make every lawyer a fiscal, to take charge about five cases per fifteen days. We cannot clearly understand the peculiar advantages likely to be derived from this new system, since 'Nacional' praises it we regard the proposal singularly suspicious.

General Mitre has at last taken up the charges against the Argentine army, and sent a note to the Government calling for a new commission to inspect same, report to be made in 15 days. We told on the very best authority that the enlistment is still actively going on in the interior—What are the soldiers wanted for?

Mr. Wells will ascend in his balloon on Sunday next, weather permitting, from the Plaza, from the Retiro Park.

The Municipality, we hear, has ordered the Calle Buen Orden hill to be paved, so that people who live in Barracas may have some chance of getting into town in rainy weather.

A regular set to tight occurred in the Café Tetuan on Wednesday and Tuesday night, between two policemen. One of them had refused to do duty, and was knocking about, when Sor. Cotton endeavoured to take him: the recusant showed fight and wounded his colleague, and three ruffians coming in to his aid, a regular mêlée ensued.

On Friday a 'fancion' will take place in Colon for the benefit of the Italian Hospital. Let us all go to help in so charitable a cause.

THE ROSARIO MAILS.

The Pavon arrived yesterday with the 'Ferro-Carril' to the 12th inst. The hull on board the Paisy, last Friday, was very brilliant, and attended by all the fair damsels and fashionable young men in Rosario. The dancing was by moonlight, and lasted from 8 p. m. to 5 a. m. next morning. Messrs. Arteaga and Panasco doing the honors of host, and Velazco and Ortiz acting as stewards.

Don Antonino Garzon, Administrator of National Revenue, died, after a tedious illness: he was quite a young man, but did not pull well with the Rosario merchants.

We regret to find several complaints against the post offices authorities, and it is said that the English residents have been obliged to abandon their subscriptions to the London News and other papers, owing to gross irregularities

Mr. Carpentier is about to run a line of mail coaches from Chile to Rosario. He is making all arrangements at Santiago, counts on a subsidy from both Argentine and Chilian Governments. He hopes to do away with passenger traffic by Cape Horn, and will make the fares very reasonable.

The Santa Fé elections are over, resulting in the return of Don Mariano Amigo for Rosario, and Don Samuel Navarro for San Lorenzo. The merchants of the city have petitioned the Minister of Finance to appoint Don Federico Castellanos to the post of Contador de Aduana, vacated by Sor. Chenaut.

The 'Ferro-Carril' advocates the Grand colonization scheme, suggesting that the colonists of Patagonia should be Irish and Scotch, and those of the Vermejo, Italians or Basques. The collection for the Cordoba Railway continues, over 1,400 shares being now paid for. The Brunetti Company is playing at the Esperanza Theatre.

It is said that Mr. Wheelwright actively supports the idea of a Bank Office at Rosario. Over 400 sacks of flour were shipped on the 11th for Buenos Ayres.

ENGLAND AND PERU

THE WHITE CASE.

It will be remembered that Captain White, an English subject, brought a claim against the Peruvian Government for £300,000 sterling, which the Government refused to pay. At length it was agreed to leave the matter to arbitration by the Senate of Hamburg the British jurisconsults having reduced the demand to £80,000. The Senate Company against the claim, declaring Captain White entitled to no compensation whatsoever, which answer has been communicated to the English House of Commons,

This is an amicable way of settling differences, but the two cases must not be confounded with that of Mr. Whitehead against the Chilian Government for the loss of an arm and other injuries received during a revolution at Valparaiso. His claim was supported by England, though he was a native of Peru. Now when accidentally a diplomatist himself was brother to the composer and a Prussian soldier.

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As answer to all these absurdities we have to state, on the best faith, that neither England nor any other power will interfere on the part of the republic. And further, that no war was ever more applauded at Madrid, but the Spanish journals insist on his wiping out the affronts to Spain by seizing Callao and Lima. 3rd That the Peruvian Government however declamatory at Lima has intimated at Madrid its readiness to make satisfaction and enter in a full arrangement of all pending difficulties.

This account for the present moderation of the Peruvian Government, in not making reprisals of the two Spanish barques which unknowingly entered Callao before Peru declared war. There been any continuations of the Talambo performances, the only hostile act being the seizure of four Spaniards supposed to be spies, but who have not been injured or shot. If an arrangement be arrived at, the first step must be the relief of President Prado's brother-in-law for the barbarous massacre of the poor unoffending Basques, in Sor Seledo's patio.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Good intentions are often frustrated by want of experience, and the great immigration scheme presented by Deputy Granel and others has been generally applauded as a move in the right direction, although its details are so inaccurate as to render it wholly inspracticable. A writer in the 'Nacion Argentina' was the first to attack its crude formation, and General Mitre has the credit of nicknaming it a 'legislative pantoon,' compounding in one enactment seven distinct laws—public loan, an immigration, navigation, custom-house, frontier, colonisation, and land-cession act. To our idea this is not its capital defect, but the want of proper means for realizing so expensive an undertaking. The emission of two millions dollars in Bonds at 75, would only give £300,000, and yet it is proposed with this trifling sum to bring out 5,000 immigrants from Germany or Ireland, to purchase two river steamboats, to supply all the immigrants with houses, farming utensils, seed, animals, and provisions for 12 months, besides paying for the quartering of two large bodies of troops on the frontier, and sending out agents through Europe. The sum proposed would hardly pay the cost of 5,000 emigrants, without taking into account the other multifarious expenses; in fact twice the amount, or £600,000, would only be sufficient to defray everything.

We do not mean to convey that the latter sum would be extravagant, or money ill-spent. The proviso that the whole should be fully expended in six years would be quite feasible, and cover the exchequer from all loss. Neither do we oppose the system of colonization by Bonds, including such magnificent results in Brazil. But we have no confidence in the present means of such a scheme, and would be better to vote one tenth the amounts as a bonus, for aided free immigration.

By giving $30,000 to pay half the passage of each emigrant, the Bonds, accommodated by their respective clergymen, we should gain "five thousand" which Bonds at par would cover the cost of French and Italian Recruits at present brought out, we cannot suppose an industrial legion dear at $30 per head.

Free unaided immigration is very small, except Italians, and it is idle to hope that Germans or Russians will come hither without great incentives, when the United States, and even Australia, are within so much easier reach.

MONTEVIDEO.

INVASION BY BRAZIL

In the papers of the 11th inst. it is stated that Moreno with the Government army was in Cerro Largo, pursuing the Colorados. The Huanay was the scene for Chile on Tuesday. The King of Italian had been sent a congratulatory note to President Aguirre. The 'Plata' accuses Messrs. Thornton and Elizalde of rudeness in not sending a card of P.P.C. to the Government before embarking; it states that M. Saravia was the only one polite enough to do so. It was known through the city on Tuesday that large bodies of Brazilian forces had invaded the republic from Rio Grande, although ignorance was affected in official quarters. A correspondent of the 'Reforma' writes from Cerro Largo, from that the army suffered terribly from rain and cold, and after a march of five leagues, had to rest in the pursuit of Flores.

PARANA.

We have dates to the 6th. The 'Parana' states that the vacant bishopric of Litoral is about to be filled. The heavy rains caused great mortality among

The Standard, Thursday, July 14, 1881.

s'seps. Dr Ocampo gave a grand ball on the 3rd. A man named Victor Gomez was killed by an Alcalde for refusing to go to prison: this is considered no crime in Entre Rios. A correspondent states that the Mauá Bank is doing a good business in Gualeguaychu, that that an opium asylum is about to be instituted in that town

Royal Geographical Society.

At the meeting of the Geographical Society, on the 9th, the paper read was on "A Newly-discovered Low Pass over the Andes, in Chile, south of Valdivia," by Don Guillermo Cox, translated and communicated by Sir Woodbine Parish. Sir Woodbine Parish stated that Señor Cox was not only an English physician of Valparaiso, and had undertaken his recent remarkable journey with a view to discover an easy route between the new Chilian settlements on the Pacific Coast, in 40 deg. and 41 deg. S. lat. and the river Negro, which, 80 years ago, had been proved by Villa Rica. A Spanish explorer, to be navigable from the eastern side of the Andes to the Atlantic. He equipped an expedition at his own cost at Port Monte, a new German settlement now containing 15,000 inhabitants, near the Island of Chiloe, and proceeded, in December, 1862, by way of the two lakes, Llanquilhue and Todos os Santos, towards the eastern shore of the Pacific sea of Nagueihuapi. He traversed the lakes by means of gutta percha boats, three of which were carried by the party, and succeeded in discovering a pass over the Cordillera, at an altitude of not more than 2800 feet. Arrived at an end of Lake Nagueihuapi (Lake of Tigers), which lies on the eastern side of the chain of the Andes, Señor Cox's party were rejoiced to find a broad stream issuing from it in the direction of the rivers which flow into the Atlantic. Nine of the sixteen persons who formed the expedition here returned to Port Monte; the rest embarked in one of the boats and descended the river, which is called the Limay, and formed one of the tributaries of the Rio Negro. At length, when within five miles of the point to which Villarino had attained in ascending the Rio Negro from the Atlantic, the boat was upset, and the party escaped drowning only to fall into the hands of a savage tribe of Indians inhabiting encamped near the spot. The Cacique at length promised to assist him in reaching the Rio Negro, on condition that he first went to Valdivia for provisions. The recrossing of the Cordillera at a more northerly point towards Valdivia was accomplished without much difficulty, but the main object of Sor Cox's journey – viz., opening of an easy passage across the continent—has been, up to the present moment, frustrated by the hostility of the Indian tribes. Admiral Fitzroy said that the region to which their settlement had been called was, with respect both to soil and climate, well suited to the constitution habits, and pursuits of Englishmen. The western side of the southern parts of South America embraced some of the finest regions in the world, in proof of which he had only to point to the fact that the new German colony of Port Montt, in a region which, when he surveyed the coast, was peopled by only scanty hordes of savages, had in ten years become a town of 15,000 inhabitants. A little further to the north there was a place where we now heard of 20 or 30 ships at a time loading coal; while at the time of his visit nothing but a few fragments of coal were seen lying about, which were thought worth picking up. The range of the Andes is rich in minerals, and the whole of the country to the west is well timbered; indeed, the country is already becoming the abode of civilised men, for a number of new settlements had lately sprung into existence along the eastern coast, and in the Straits of Magellan, as well as on the western side. The forests of the Chilian side include extensive tracts of good timber, of good edible varities, and the country also possesses three different kinds of potatoes, better than any he had ever eaten at home. He was only surprised, considering the deterioration of the potato plant in England, that some adventurous Englishman had not found out in this region to procure a stock of fresh plants.

A second paper was on the 'Upper Provinces of the Argentine Republic,' by T. J. Hutchinson, Her Majesty's Consul at Rosario. The great railway through the Argentine Provinces, projected by Mr. Wheelwright, having been very favourably reported on in this paper, the president called upon Mr. Wheelwright, who was present, to say what effect the discovery of new passes would have on a line whose object was the line of railway over the Andes. Wheelright described the route laid down for his railway over one of the northern passes of Chili at an altitude of 16,500 feet, and stated that a much lower pass had been discovered further south, but that it was a question, which would be more practicable for a line of railway, as the lower pass, being further to the south, might not be so free from snow as the higher but more northerly pass. The southern pass, however, would be in a much more direct line with the populated part of the Argentine provinces.

ALEXANDER II.

This worthy son of an extraordinary man is among the enlightened sovereigns of the world. He was called to the throne of Russia at a time when their empire was at war with the Western powers. He immediately commenced his labours for the welfare of his subjects, and ultimately restored his foreign relations to a state of peace. His object was to regulate the internal affairs of his dominions. The greatest benefit he has conferred on his subjects is the abolition of serfdom; a reform by which millions have been raised in the scale of life, and converted as it were into rational beings. The serf had nothing to live for, nothing to look forward to. The freeman has before him all that his ambition may tempt him to gain; and is encouraged and honoured by prejudice of caste or legal restriction. Another of his acts, which will cause him to be gratefully remembered (at least by Holloway) as a benefactor of his country, is his Ukase recently issued forbidding the continuance, after his father, Nicholas I., by which the sale of Holloway's Pills and Ointment is not only permitted but also strongly encouraged, throughout the Russian empire. The tribute to a man of Holloway's ambition, must have been very flattering to him; now we strongly suspect that all this was not achieved without a good sprinkling of gold among certain functionaries; for to counterfeit either Holloway's Pills or his Ointment were well known to the Emperor would be ridiculous; but that a strong report as to the efficacy of his medicaments was, for cogent reasons, made in a high quarter, cannot be doubted. No matter, Holloway here gets his credit, as he does in every where else; he broke down the barrier which banned his medicines from the frontiers of Russia, and to-day we find them in the remotest towns of that vast empire. We do not pretend to say what may be the merits of those medicines that the proprietor is the one of the most enterprising men of the age, cannot be doubted, and what he gets he holds fast, too. Holloway has not only made his name endeared into many of the military hospitals, and it was found to supersede most other remedies in the cure of old sores, wounds and ulcers in the Russian soldier suffers much from cutaneous or skin diseases, and prefers this preparation to all others. The Russian, indeed, does Holloway fee the doctors? That he pulls the strings, in some unaccountable manner, behind the scenes, there can be no reasonable doubt. Arrived in St. Petersburg in 1853, and was invited by the Emperor Nicholas I., to be present at a grand military spectacle which took place at a country villa from that city.—*Vermont Eagle.*

LOCAL EVENTS

Mails for New York—Mr. Mintaro 40 Canga, will despatch the barque Pacific for New York direct: letter-bag open till noon.

Congress—The National Deputies entered yesterday, after a long meeting vote, the arrangement entered into by the Argentine Government with the Ministers of France, England and Italy for payment of claims in El Ayuda caused by the civil war. This bill had already passed the senate, and is now law.

Heavy Snow—An Irish estanciero informs us that the partido of Mercedes has been visited with a heavy fall of snow. The *Pueblo* states that Chivilcoy and Las Flores have the same story, from the 8th to the 9th inst. It lasted in each place about four hours.

Sor. Bilbao—This gentleman has received a letter from his brother in Lima.

The Dorco Mission—It is said young Mr. Berro's attaches to Sen. Lamas are with the view of inducing the Italian and Portuguese ministers to act as mediators with Flores. A correspondent of the *Nacional* denies there is some hope of an arrangement.

ON 'CHANGE.

July 13th, 1864.

Paper price of ounces, 469.

Paper price of sovereigns, 143.

The old story again to-day—paper falling—specie rising—confidence decaying. If there was a revolution in every province in the Republic. If the Government was besieging the city, and an emission of new paper dollars as certain in the first weeks of August as the burning of four millions of paper money. Specie could not be firmer. Patacons opened and closed at 29 30, and notwithstanding the enormous amount of a whole legend of so, could not be brought one centesimo under that figure. Cash sales, 7300. We know of one transaction at after hours at 29 35, and we heard of others.

TIME SALES.

For Wednesday	2,000	at 29	30
Thursday	1,000	29	30
Friday	1,200	29	30
Saturday	23,000	29	30
August 31st	2,000	29	20
Dec. 31st	3,000	28	95
Feb. 28th	2,000	28	85
Dec. 31st	5,000	28	90
Dec. 31st	5,000	do	
Feb. 28th	5,000	do	
Aug. 31st	10,000	29	15

Total sales of the day, 130,000
Average brokerage, 87 $ols. mp.

If we are to believe report, notwithstanding the alarming rise in specie, no one but the Bolsa is losing money. This is a bad sign; far better for the money market if some giant bear cause to grief, for then we could assure our readers that the present rise in patacons is attributable to speculation; but, if we are to believe rumour, the bracers are not confined to the Bolsa to 30 dols' mp. per day. A few bulls, no doubt, book a cool thousand now and then, but the majority of the purchases are for bulliones in the country. The Government must do something to stop paper money going to the dogs, or hope for the appearance, the talented Finance Minister, will bring his genius to bear on the question; for whatever Mr Elizalde may do without delay, for most people believe that he will have a hard race to catch the paper dollar before it touches *five hundred*. Respecting our national Minister of Finance, we feel bound to say that he is rather popular amongst foreign residents, that of his father, Nicholas I., by which the sale of Holloway's Pills and Ointment is not only permitted but also strongly encouraged, throughout the Russian empire. The tribute to a man of Holloway's ambition, must have been very flattering to him; now we strongly suspect that all this was not achieved without a good sprinkling of gold among certain functionaries; for to counterfeit either Holloway's Pills or his Ointment were well known to the Emperor would be ridiculous; but that a strong report as to the efficacy of his medicaments was, for cogent reasons, made in a high quarter, cannot be doubted. No matter, Holloway here gets his credit, as he does in every where else; he broke down the barrier which banned his medicines from the frontiers of Russia, and to-day we find them in the remotest towns of that vast empire. We do not pretend to say what may be the merits of those medicines that the proprietor is the one of the most enterprising men of the age, cannot be doubted, and what he gets he holds fast, too. Holloway has not only made his name endeared into many of the military hospitals, and it was found to supersede most other remedies in the cure of old sores, wounds and ulcers in the Russian soldier suffers much from cutaneous or skin diseases, and prefers this preparation to all others. The Russian, indeed, does Holloway fee the doctors? That he pulls the strings, in some unaccountable manner, behind the scenes, there can be no reasonable doubt. Arrived in St. Petersburg in 1853, and was invited by the Emperor Nicholas I., to be present at a grand military spectacle which took place at a country villa from that city.—*Vermont Eagle.*

HEALTH FOR THE INVALID

BY

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

LOSS OF APPETITE—LOSS OF STRENGTH—LOSS OF HEALTH.

The many-thousand effects which this fine medicine upon the system in such a way immediately rally all the vital functions, the appetite is soon restored, the food of which is quickly follows, the body becomes imparently invigorated with renewed health and strength. They should be taken by all persons whose health is not at present perfect, as they will in a few days work a permanent change in the whole system. Holloway's Pills are wonderfully efficacious in all who take them. By their extraordinary virtues they have obtained the great sale of any medicine in the world.

HEAD, LUNGS, AND STOMACH.

Look to the regularity of the functions of these fountains of vitality. Holloway's Pills restore in cases the most desperate from the proper action, and therefore the most certain remedy for all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels, and Lungs. Each box is accompanied by a paper action of the bowels be attended to, which this invaluable medicine never fails to accomplish. Dyspepsia or bad digestion, Bilious Complaints, Headache arising from a disordered state of the stomach, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Pain in the Side or Back, Rheumatism, Stone and Gravel, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause originating, these Pills will be found a safeguard against dropsy, breaking out of the skin, fevers, and the most dangerous fatal consequences.

SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION OR FOUL STOMACH, AND DISORDERED LIVER.

In such a derangement of the system as this food is deposited instead of being digested, and grows poisonous instead of nourishing. These Pills operate mildly but surely on the stomach, liver, and bowels, and therefore are the best remedy for the recovery they have constantly exercised over the most inveterate cases of Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Giddiness, Nervousness, Fits, Spasms, Sick Headache, Pain in the stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking and Fluttering at the pit of the stomach, Swimming of the head, Hurried and difficult breathing, Palpitation of the heart, and pain in the side, Flushing of the body, Dimness of sight, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Cold chills, Tremors, Dread, and horrors of nervous presentiments, Sudden flushes of heat, Constant indescribable feeling of evil, and great depression of spirits, which, though existing to a most distressing extent, may not be suspected to be the consequence of any disorder of the digestive organs. In fact, these Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:—

Ague	Female Irregularities	Rheumatism
Asthma	Fevers	Retention of Urine
Bilious Complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Scrofula or Kings Evil
Blotches on the Skin	Fits	Sore Throats
Bowel Complaints	Gout	Stone and Gravel
Colds	Head-ache	Secondary Symptoms
Constipation of the bowels	Indigestion	Tic Doloureux
Consumption	Inflammation	Tumours
Debility	Jaundice	Ulcers
Dropsy	Liver Complaints	Venereal Affections
Dysentery	Lumbago	Worms of all kinds
Erysipelas	Piles	Weakness

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Refreshed Existence.—This medicine embraces every attribute capable of its general action, and is therefore the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the relief and cure of disorders of the stomach, liver, kidneys, lungs, bowels, or any other organ. Holloway's Pills are always to be relied on in any climate, at any age, and under any circumstances. They should be kept in readiness in every family, for children and adults, as a few doses will remove the first symptoms of feeble constitution. They never do pain nor require any restraint in diet, and are perfectly safe in all cases. Their mild and searching properties act on the blood, and on the most formidable of derangements of the internal organs, and on the most formidable of derangements of the internal organs, and on the most formidable of derangements of the internal organs

Arroyos Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Orejas
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.
Bebederos de Hierro desde 600 Varas.
Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodeos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Piletas de Hierro.
Prensas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de sacar Agua.

VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,
Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Méjico.

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.

127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—127.

Through tickets given to all parts of the upper Provinces, and also to Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds, including remittance of money or valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety.

Leaves Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.
Leaves Rosario for Cordoba every Tuesday and Saturday.
Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.
Leaves Cordoba for Catamarca on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month.
Leaves Cordoba for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.

The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Pavon until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c. Any parcels delivered on the day of sailing of the Pavon will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon. j 1 x

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, ALEX. FULTON & CO, 25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AN 27

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE,
57—DEFENSA—57

Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods. English, French, and German China Articles.

Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.
Low Prices—Fixed Prices.
Terms—Cash.

WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,
57—DEFENSA—57.
(Corner of Potosi)

N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe. j13

SOUTHERN PRISONERS' RELIEF FUND.

COMMITTEE.
CHRISTOPHER ATKINSON (CHARLESTON, S. C), CHAIRMAN.

Victor Poutz (Liverpool)	C Prioleau (Fraser, Trenholm, & Co. Liverpool)
James Adger (S C.)	A B Forwood (Leech, Harrison, and Forwood, Liverpool)
H Q Brower (Ala)	J M Tennant (Liverpool)
Robert A Clark S. C.)	Andrew Stoer (Liverpool)
Daniel Hubbard (N O)	James Spence (Spence Brothers, Liverpool)
Ferdinad Sojdewall (N O)	
J T Welsman (S C)	
J F Blacklock (S C)	
OSCAR G Parsley (N C)	James M Calder (Charleston)
J H Alsbridge (N C)	Wm. H Trapman, Esq.
Charles Stowart (S C)	

There are at this time many thousands of Confederate prisoners of war confined in the various forts and camps of the Northern States. A large proportion of them are wounded or sick, and all are in a state of destitution, the accounts of which, as given in private letters and in the newspapers, present a picture of human suffering, which has scarcely a parallel in modern times. The merest necessaries of life are wanting, and frequently the wounded prisoner has no raiment save that which is stark and stiffened with his clotted blood. Horrible as war is in all its features, assuredly it has no greater horrors than the long agony of the poor captive who, when the feverish excitement of the contest is over, is left to the bitter charity of strangers and foes, without one friendly hand to soothe the pains of body or friendly voice to whisper hope and comfort to his despairing mind. These men, cut off from the assistance of their kindred or the protection of their Government, have proved claims on the patriotism of their countrymen in Europe, and upon christian benevolence everywhere. They did not recklessly or from choice embrace the profession of arms, but in exchanging the comforts, and often the luxuries, of home for the toils and hardships of a soldier's life, they obeyed a stern sense of duty the call of their country in its extremest need. An unusual proportion, also, of those that fill the ranks of the Confederate armies belong to the higher walks of life, upon whom privations, such as are endured by prisoners in the hands of the North, fall with increased severity.

The Southern Prisoners' Relief Fund is intended to mitigate some of these sufferings which cannot altogether be relieved. Within little more than a **twelvemonth**, nearly £3,000 have been collected and expended in relief. The managers of the Fund are assisted in their efforts by self-devoted ladies in the principal Northern cities, who visit the sufferers and give them such aid as the means at their disposal under possible. Of late the Federal Government has granted permission that this Samaritan work may be done openly. It is earnestly hoped that all Southerners residing in South America will support the Fund to the extent of their ability, and in objects may recommend themselves to all, irrespective of country or political convictions, who sympathise with the sufferings of their fellow-men.

Contributions will be received by J H Ashbridge, Treasurer, Walmer Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool; or in London, by Henry Heton, Esq., 17 Saville Row, W.; in Paris, by H O Brower, Esq, 6 Rue Circulare; and Daniel Hubbard, Esq, 24 Rue Lord Byron. j181m.

STEAM LAUNDRY.

TRES ESQUINAS, BARRACAS.

MELVIN AND CARMICHAEL PROPRIETORS.

Washing done on the following terms:

Washing and dressing shirts, per dozen	20 dols.
Washing plain clothes " "	7 "
Dressing same " "	9 "

A van will be sent round town to collect and deliver clothes. One of the chief advantages is that the clothes suffer no wear or tear in the process of steam washing.

Parties wishing the VAN to call at their houses, will please leave their address at

Mr. BLUES,
Corner of calles Cangallo and Mayo.
j61 1m

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,567 pats. in 215 shares.

DIRECTORS.	MANAGING COMMITTE.
D. Miguel Arcenegui, President	D. Estanislao Peña
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President	" J. A. Fernandez
" Antonio Marcó del Pont	" L. B. Wilcke
" Jacobo Paravicini	" Mariano Billinghurst
" Constant Santamaria	" Ladislao F. Martinez

GERENTE.
D. JUAN CASADO,
Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:

1st: On one's own life, in shares of 25 silver and upwards. These subscriptions liquidated at any time at the subscriber's time and option.

2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest forfeited by the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however, is returned.

3rd. With loss of capital, by death of the insurer All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their Class

All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.

The capital of the Company shall be invested only in landed property (fincas), and with the greatest security.

The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.

Subscriptions in Paper Money.

The Directors, wishing to enlarge the operations of the Society, have acceded to the request of many people in this city, and determined to issue shares payable in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, under the following conditions:—

Article 68.—From the 1st of April, 1864, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money at Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 5 of the Statutes of the Society, the lowest sum receivable being $200 annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject to the following rules:

1st.—For Paper Money Subscribers sections will be opened and kept separate from Silver Money Subscribers.

2nd.—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money Subscribers will be administered according to Article 31 of the Statutes, and for account of these particular sections.

By these means the Directory hopes to gain its object, which is to enable the poorer classes to enjoy all the advantages of the Society.

For further particulars, apply at the Co.'s Office, No. 87 Calle S. Martin (altos), where prospectuses and elevenare may be had.

SEWING MACHINES

CALLE PERU, 47

A large assortment of improved Chain and Lock Stitch Sewing Machines from the most celebrated Manufacturers.

These Machines stitch, hem, bind, fell, run, braid, embroider, and gather, without basting; sew equally well on all kinds of cloth, and are specially recommended for family use.

THOMAS H. BELL,
No. 47 CALLE PERU.

NEW GOODS.

The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres,
49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER,

Beg to intimate that they have just received a large assortment of
Ladies' White and Colored French Kid Gloves, best quality;
Ladies White Cambric Handkerchiefs, all classes;
Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins,
Real Welch Flannels,
9-4. 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Blankets;
White Shirtings, Hand Knit Woollings, Blue Jackets, Stripe Shirts, best quality; White Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, &c.
Also a lot of heavy Scotch Tweeds very much under present value

49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

Mr. HASTLER

Has the pleasure to announce that he has completed arrangements for a monthly and semi-monthly supply, upon an extended scale, of the choicest Goods direct from London and Paris, which will be unsurpassed in variety and unequalled in the latest Novelties By the steamer Paraná, just arrived from Liverpool, a splendid assortment of Goods adapted to the present season has been received, which will be displayed at this Establishment on and after Monday, the 30th inst.

The Stock will in future embrace a class of Goods obtainable in the most important and fashionable London and Paris Drapery Establishments, and all the Departments consequent to the subjoined list will be replete with their several kinds of Goods.

THE SHAWL & CLOAK DEPARTMENT,
THE SILK DEPARTMENT,
THE MADE UP DRESS DEPARTMENT,
THE PLAIN & FANCY DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,
THE BABY-LINEN & UNDER-CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
THE LACE, VEIL, & SEWN COLLAR DEPARTMENT,
THE CALICO & PRINT DEPARTMENT,
THE LINEN & DAMASK TABLE LINEN DEPARTMENT
THE HOSIERY & HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENT,
THE WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT
Consisting of Blankets, all sizes, and Flannels all widths; Cloakings, Tweeds, &c. &c.
THE BOOT & SHOE DEPARTMENT,
THE PERFUMERY DEPART ENT,

The Stock will also include

OPERA CLOAKS,

STAYS, from the smallest to the very largest size

Childrens' Dresses, Knickerbocker and other Suits,

CLOTH CAPES,

And an infinite variety of

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES,

Adapted for Ladies, Misses, Children, and Infants.

Also a select Assortment of

GOODS FOR MOURNING.

In the several Departments above enumerated is comprised a great variety of Goods specially suited to THE WANTS OF LADIES AND FAMILIES RESIDENT IN THE COUNTRY.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT
61—*Corrientes*—61. j14

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.
LA PLATA,
PARANA, PARAGUAY,
URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

The new Steamer PARAGUAY, Captain Pim, now loading, will sail hence on Friday, 8th July, and having very superior accomodation for both Cabin and steerage passengers, she is an excellent opportunity for families and others going to Europe.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Sole Agents,
HENRY A. GREEN & CO.,
j1 88 Reconquista

Wolls, Bockhaus & Co.,
WOOL & PRODUCE BROKERS,
Have removed their office to Calle Piedras, No. 173. d&w1m, J19

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

PLANILLA DE SERVICIO DE LOS TRENES DESDE EL 23 DE MAYO DE 1864

DIAS DE TRABAJO. DIAS DE FIESTA.

Salidas.				Regreso.				Salidas				Regreso.			
ESTACIONES.	TRENES.							ESTACIONES.	TRENES.						
	1°	2°	3°	4°		1°	2°	3°	4°		1°	2°	3°	4°
Parada	15	1-30	3-30	5-30	Indian	6-15	8-15	10-15	12-15	Parada	15	1-30	3-30	5-30	8-00
El Retiro	8-30	10-30	3-30	6-45	Moreno	7-30	9-30	—	5-	El Retiro	7-45	9-30	10-00	2-00	4-15	Moreno	8-	10-	—	6-	9-
Caballito	8-45	10-45	3-45	6-45	Flores	7-45	9-45	—	5-15	Caballito	8-00	10-00	10-15	2-15	4-30	Flores	8-15	10-15	—	6-15	9-15
Flores	8-30	10-30	3-30	6-30	Caballito	8-15	10-15	—	5-30	Caballito	8-30	10-30	10-45	2-45	5-00	Caballito	8-45	10-45	—	6-45	9-45
Flores	8-30	10-30	3-30	6-30	Moreno	8-45	10-45	—	6-45	Moreno	9-00	11-00	11-15	3-15	5-30	San Martin	8-15	10-15	12-15	3-15	6-15
San Martin	8-45	10-45	3-45	6-45	Indian	9-00	11-00	—	7-00	Indian	9-15	11-15	11-30	3-30	5-45	Flores	8-30	10-30	12-30	3-30	6-30
Parada	9-45	10-45	4-15	7-15	Flores	9-30	11-30	1-30	7-30	San Martin	9-45	11-45	12-00	4-00	6-15	Flores	8-45	10-45	12-45	3-45	6-45
Flores	9-30	11-30	4-30	7-30	Caballito	9-45	11-45	1-45	7-45	Flores	10-	12-	12-15	4-15	6-30	Caballito	9-00	11-00	1-00	4-00	7-00
Moreno	9-00	—	4-00	7-00	Almagro	9-45	11-15	1-45	8-00	Moreno	—	0-00	—	1-30	3-00	5-30	Almagro	9-30	11-30	1-30	4-30	7-30
Parada	9-30	—	4-30	7-30	Parada	10-	12-	2-00	8-00	Parada	—	0-00	—	2-00	3-30	6-00	Parada	10-	12-	2-00	5-	8-
Once	10-30	—	5-45	8-	Parque	11-	1-	—	9-30	Indian	—	10-30	—	—	5-00	7-30	Parque	11-	1-	—	6-30	9-30

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DESDE EL 15 DE ABRIL, Y HASTA NUEVO AVISO, LOS TRENES SALDRAN COMO SIGUE

DIAS DE TRABAJO

Ida. *Regreso.*

Tren.	15 de Mayo.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando		Tren.	S. Fernando	S. Isidro.	Olivos.	Belgrano.	Retiro.	15 de Mayo.	
1	10	10 10	10 30	10 50	11 5	11 15	1	7 30	8	8 15	8 30	8 50	9 5	de la mañana
2	1 55	2 15	2 45	3 05	3 20	3 30	2	5	5 15	5 45	6	6 20	6 35	de la tarde
3	8	8 20	8 50	9 10	9 25	9 35	3	10	10 15	10 45	11	11 20	11 35	de la noche

DIAS FERIADOS

Ida. *Regreso.*

Tren.	15 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Belgrano	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando		Tren.	S. Fernando	S. Isidro.	Olivos.	Belgrano	Retiro.	15 de Mayo.	
1	10	10 10	10 30	10 50	11 5	11 15	de la mañana	1	9 15	10	10 15	10 30	10 50	11 5	de la mañana
2	11 40	11 50	12 15	12 35	12 50	1	de la tarde	2	11 50	11 45	12 15	12 30	12 50	1 5	de la tarde
3	1 25	1 35	2	2 20	2 35	2 45	de la noche	3	3 15	3 10	3 40	3 55	4 15	4 30	de la noche
4	4 50	4 55	5 15	5 35	5 50	6		4	6 15	6 10	6 40	6 55	7 15	7 30	
5	7 30	7 35	7 55	8 15	8 30	8 40									

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente en caso que hubiere pasajeros para esas Estaciones. Los pasajeros que deseen ser desembarcados en ellas están en el deber de avisar al Guarda Tren al entrar en los coches. Sin este requisito los trenes no pararán.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

Lady Committee

Articles required for Sanitery Commission —

Bandages

1 inch wide	1 yard long	2	do
1½	do	3	do
2½	do	3	do
3	do	4	do
3½	do	5	do
4	do	6	do

Ravelled Lint.

Rye-shades or green silk.

Small square pillows for nurses.

Old linen and cotton cloth for compresses, without selvedge or seams.

Cotton shirts, drawers, and slippers, sheets, spreads or comfortables, for cots.

Contributors will please send articles to the following addresses:—

Mrs. Livingstone, 379, Victoria;
Mrs. C. Zimmerman, 503, Piedad;
Mrs. Goodfellow, 203, Libertad.

Fire.

COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—£2,000,000 fully subscribed.

Agents for Buenos Ayes and the River Plate,

BRANDT, SOHN, and CO.,
Calle de la Piedad, 208.
J1. 1m

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